### ISSOULA.

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### AND THE FLOODS GAME

Accompanied By Water Spouts, Cloud arsts and the Like.

BUT THE LAND PROSPERS

Around Horse Plains the People Are Hopeful That the Future Will Bring Them Portune.

Honse Plains, Sopt. 16.—Floods, water spouts, cloud bursts and heavy rains have successfully visited this beautiful valley this season and each has left its mark upon the face of the plain in piles of driftwood, heaps of sand, deep guilles, broken fences or devastated fields of grain. But, despite this succession of trials, the valley will this fall yield a fair return for the labor of the ranchmen and will fully demonstrate its excellence as an agricultural section. Some of the ranchers have been ruined completely as far as this season is concerned, but the majority of the grain fields will yield a much better percentage of their crop than was anticicentage of their crop than was antici-id. Where, after the subsidence of June freshet, it was believed nothing the June freshet, it was believed nothing could grow, the ranchmen have succeeded in reaping a good harvest, and the big stacks of grain and hay that dot the golden stubble fields testify to the perseverance and pluck of the farmers, of this section. Mearly all of the ranchmen have their grain in stack and the rains that have fallen so abundantly during the past few days have no terrors for these fortunates. With those whose grain is still in the shock it is different, and the moieture will seriously damage their grain.

ill seriously damage their grain.
"If we hadn't had the floods," said a ranchman to a STANDARD reporter yester-day, "I don't know what we would have done with our grain, we would have had so much of it. As it is, we have much of done with our grain, we would have had so much of it. As it is, we have much of last year's crop left over, and we can't get rid of that unless we accopt a price which is unreasonably lew." The only complaint which the ranchmen of Horse Plains make is the one which has been presented in the STANDARD before, the lack of any outlet except over the railroad. They feel that the country ought to construct them a read into the Mulian country, which would make an excellent grain and produce market easily accessible to them. The route which was shown to a STANDARD man seems to be an easy one, and the road would unquestionably be of great benefit to this valley. When one rides over the valley and visits the ranches, he sees granaries full of last year's grain and oan sympathise with the people here, within 16 miles of a good market, which they are unable to reach because there is no road to connect the two places. It is certain that the complaint of the ranchmen is well founded, and they cannot be blamed for securing the road if they can. They have waited for it long enough.

Threshing in the valley began yester-day and, with good weather, will be rushed through as rapidly as possible. Rains have delayed the threshing for sev-eral days and the present indications are that this fall will be a reportition of last.

that this fail will be a repetition of last, when prolonged rains damaged not a little of the grain raised in the valley. Many af the ranchmen, however, profited by the experience of last season and stacked their grain as early as they could. These are on Easy street and can wait until the rain ceases.

The Horse Plains people are pleased with the prospect of a new railroad north and south from the Upper Flathead country to Anaconda, as they feel that, even if the road does not come to this place, its construction will create a big demand for grain and hay and they are in a position to supply a big market. Such a road, too, will result in furnishing Horse Plains with a more direct outlet to the chief market of the state and the shippers will be able to compete in the Anaconda and Butte market with grain from other points. The Anaconda market has allowed the state and the shippers points. The Anaconda market has always been the best for these people and they are naturally friendly to the Copper City. The valley is destined to become one of the principal supply points in Westerm Montana and as soon as there is provided some other outlet Horse Plains will force ahead more regidly than even

ome of the leading ranchmen here are ously considering the establishment of a creamery plant at a central point in the a creamery plant at a central point in the vailey. They believe that such a plant could be made profitable and there are good grounds for their belief. There is no better grazing land for cattle in the state than is afforded by the bench lands and foothills around Horse Plains, and if the ranchmen can arrange to keep 150 or 200 cows, with which to supply the ereamery, they would be able to build up a successful business.

PEOPLE ARE PLEASED.

The Courte Have Rid the Community of

Some Tough Characters.

Missoulla, Sept. 16.—The term of the district court which has just closed has been one of the most important in the history of the county. Its results have been a declaration on the part of Missoula that a declaration on the part of Missoula that lawlessness and crime must cease to flaunt themselves in an open manner as they have for too long a time and notice has been served upon a class of people whose presence is undesirable in any community, that they cannot live in Missoula unless they change their occupation. The conviction of Roch Choquette was a triumph for County Attorney Denny and ridded the community of a man who and ridded the community of a man who was as utterly worthless as it is possible for a man to be. This conviction should have a desirable effect upon the remain-ing disreputables of Choquette's class and should be a warning to them which they ought to heed. They do no city any good and the sooner Missoula is rid of

dence in the case, and the result is one which is certainly creditable to him. That such an entrage could be committed was a constant menace to the peace and security of the community and the conviction of the participants is a source of congratulation to the whole city.

some very interesting and instructive papers very read. Among these which ereated flavorable examined for their beauty of the white examined for their beauty of the white and language were the papers read by him. E. T. C. Bennett, of Bose man and him. Examines was entitled, "Open Bose" all this paper is so often used for sermena, addresses and newspaper articles that its very familiarity invites inattention and even drowsiness, but why is this subject to common unless it be because God has opened so many doors of opportunity to accomplish good. If an open door was as rare as a cheerful giver, the subject itself might startle us unless deliberately opened a little at a time, on well olled hinges. In these modern days it is a mark of rare wisdom to know a good thing when we see it, and I have been thinking that perhaps only you and I really know an open door when we see it. While human vision brings to us a large part of our joys, it is wise to remember that appearances are often deceptive, and it is not an unusual thing to find doors which seem to be closed, easily opened by the first effort, and are in reality God's open doors. The very thought of a door suggests other things which are very easential, such as hinges, latch, look and a closed door is not always a locked door, and a locked door is not always a locked door, and a locked door is not always a locked door, and a locked door is not always inaccessable unless the key is rusty or lost. These truths seem to be suggested by the scriptures. To those who are weak or to near-sighted Christians, God throws the door wide open and says, "Beloid I set before these an open door," and then it seems but an easy task to enter in and accomplish a grand work. Such an open door may be simply the opportunity to apak a cheerful, hopeful word, or do some unselfish act for another, or to minister in any way to the sick or sorrowing, or it may include the broader fields of missionary work.

ister in any way to the sick or sorrowing, or it may include the broader fields of missionary work.

L'The Lord who knows the ardency of our desire and the strength of our faith, sometimes places a door before us that seems to be elected, but which may be opened by our urgency and faith. Such a door the Lord placed before Peter at Joppa and his wisdom and enterprise resulted in the conversion of Cornelius and an open door to the Gentiles. When Paul's seel was well nigh unquenchable and he realised that he could do all things through Christ who strengthened him, a door was placed before him at Ephesus, which to those of ordinary faith and courage would seem to be not only closed, but locked, for Paul's was of that field, "there are many adversaries;" but he was able to recognise the Lord's open door, for he said, a "great door is opened unto me." The adversaries or difficulties which are often in our way may be only to test the strength of our purpose and not to turn us away from any effort to enter into usefulness. There is one key that will unlock many a door that seems securely closed to us. Paul well understood the value of the key of prayer, and asked the church in Colicese to "pray that God would open unto us a door of utterance." No door is a permanently closed door which can be entered by human ability and prayer.

The opportunities for successful gospel

can shut it, neither can any man open it."
But one beleest C. W. B. M., the pride and glory of Christ church, have opportunities presented to it of winning souls to Christ's service in our own land of the free and home of the brave, and among the most ready and responsive fields is our wealthy, wicked, yet feautiful, beloved Montana.

Mrs. G. E. Ireland's paper was entitled "The Children of To-day and the Church of To-morrow."

of To-morrow."

Mrs. G. E. Ireland, esid: There are many topics that would have been interesting and profitable for us to have dwelt upon at this, our convention gathering, but to me it seems that none is of so much importance as that relating to the children, to their work in the future, and to the position they will occupy in the years to come. How large a place the children occupy in our homes and in our hearts, and how truly it has been said "That the problem of immortality begins now, where it began with our bleased Savior 18 centuries ago—in the cradle, and we, who profess to follow the steps of the Child of Esthlebem, are learning that our country's hope of to-morrow lies in the children of to-day.

As Christian women how reverently we watch for the unfolding of the child nature set up so long ago as the divine standard of fitness for the Kingdom of Heaven, lovingly and prayerfully we seek to guide the tiny, uncertain feet in straight paths and by still waters. How the first glimpse of decoit, of vilful disobedience, of tarnisheddinnocence, saidens us. How we long to keep the fresh, pure soule free from stain and impurity. How our own faith is deepened and strengthesed as we teach the sunny heads to bow and the beby lips to murmur "Our Father," and year by year how we plan for the children; and we watch them as they pass from A in the primer to X and Y in the Algebra, from the high school to the church, and as we watch all this we say, this is the golden age of childhood, the sunny time of youth. But as Christian wemen is this the limit of our responsibility, or can we by any effort on our own part so train them now that when their youth is past they may be fitted to fill the places we shall have left vacant, and that they shall fill them with an ability and a power that to us has been unknown? The idea of women engaging in Christian work seems often to present itself to the minds of the Christian sisters, even those who are not very active in the work, oftimes lament their inefficiency. It has been said

ergy, their usefulness in the church of the future will be almost assured. Beeing then that our interest in the young to so great, and that our responsibility as Christian women for their training and development is acknowledged, it will be well for me to emphasize the definite form our teaching should take in order that the church of the future may be worthy its divine origin, earthly mission and its heavenly destiny.

In thisking over the idea of the children of to-day in connection with the church of the days to come, the question seems to present itself thus: How are we to train the children now that they may be fitted for leaders in the church of the future? And this question suggests the faquiny: What will the shurch of the future be? So that we may have an ideal to place before our young people, for we all acknowledge that it needs an idea to kindle real and awaken ambition. The church of the future will be in one of two conditions, either a church that has only a name to live, that has no real, no ambition for Christ and that makes no conquests for the name of Jesus, or, in contrast with that, it will be a church of burning seal and all-conquering enthusiasm that plants the banner of Immanuel on the far off heights of heathendom, and in like manner exalts the life of swery Christian at home. This is the ideal church we crave, that our boys and girls shall be numbered with in the days to come. But if they are to be the leaders in such a church, where the mitar fires never burn feebly, where a the prayer meeting the reluctant Christian will be unknown, and where numbers will pross forward to the througe of grace to offer their tributes of prayer, praise and thanksgiving, and where they will be quick to respond to the call when there is any opportunity of recounting how great things the Lord hath done for them—if, Christian sisters, this is to be the church of the future, and if our boys and girls are to be the workers in such a church, what a responsibility is ours, to mould the character and usefulness o

when they shall look back through the dim mists of the years to the days when we led them into paths of usefulness. There seldom will be heard the and lament that is so often expressed by Christians in these days, that they were never trained for active service; instead our ears will be gladdened by hearing them gratefully acknewledge that the for early training they would have been utterly unable to take their places among the foremest soldiers of the cross, so it will be said of us, as of many a sainted one of old, "They being dead, yet speak through the works of the children." And then the children's own salvation will be the more certainly assured. What think you was the cause of the ready response of the child Samuel to the call of the Lord, when in such child-like faith, he answered, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth?" It was because he was raised in the very atmosphere of prayer; he was consecrated to the Lord and to the Lord's house was the leading principle of the mother's life; the child caught the same spirit, and this same sweet spirit of devotion marked the whole career of Samuel. It may be you will ask what line of work shall we lay out for the children in order that their bearts may be won for the Savior and their lives dedicated to His service. Our own beloved C. W. B. M. steps forward with their Junior Endeavor and Mission hand organisations, and shows us what a great work the children have done in the past. Our dear sisters laboring as missionaries in India continually praise their comfortable, homelike bungalow, and contrast it with the dreary, damp, badly ventilated dwelling they were compelled to call home. But who contributed the funds necessary for the bungalow? It was the work of the children of our Christian churches. There is a splendid heaplital in India where our medical missionaries are not only seaking to save the souls of men, but are endeavoring to still more closely follow in the footsteep of Him who went about deing

children of our Christian churches. There is a spiendid bespital in India where our medical missionaries are not only seeking to save the souls of men, but are endeavoring to still more closely follow in the feotsteps of Him who went about doing good, by attending their bodily wants. But whence came the money without which, neither in Indian or elsewhere, can such a structure be erected? It came as the result of the gifts and works of the Sunday schools and mission bands of our Christian churches.

A chapel in Japan has been built in loving memory of Sister Josephine Smith, who fell at her post of duty. I am not able to tell you the names of the workmen whose hands literally raised that structure, but our records show that the necessary funds were provided by the offerings and labors of our mission bands. And now coming nearer home, have we any proof in Montana that little gifts from little givers can be used to promote the glory of God? Behold in Missoula a monument of the children's work, towards the large sum expended on the church house at that place, \$5,500 was sent by the little ones. We all ack nowledge and recognise the fact that

"Little drops of water. fact that

"Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean And the beauteous land,"

And the beauteous land,"

So the pennies and nickels gathered and contributed by youthful hands, scattered in gospel fields, is bringing forth fruit to His honor and glory.

So I might continue to tell of the call to the children for \$5,000 to the general fund and then in 1833 of the cry from Jamaica for \$6,000 for the training school, but there is no need to tell more. Surely by these facts I have answered the question "What can the children do?" Let them continue in the way they have al-The conviction and sentence of the principal participants in the dynamiting outrage which nearly cost "Bobby" Burns his life, is another achievement of which Mr. Denny and his associates may well feel proud. Ever since that morning last February, when the contents of "Bobby" Burns' room were scattered among the trees on the river bank in the rear of his house, and he himself came so near to being blown along with them, Mr. Denny has been at work collecting evi-

"Will anyone then at the besutiful gate
"Will anyone then at the besutiful gate
Be waiting and watching for me?"
But let us rather be up and deing,
membering that "time is short;" th
time is winging us away to our etern
home. And when we feel afraid because
of lack of ability or training to take pa
in the more public services of the church
let us find sweet comfort in the though
If we cannot excelt like angels.

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tion "Standard" when writing.

To have something to set the

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF A. REAL RSTATE—Notice is hereby given, that is pursuance of an order of the district court of the county of Deer Lodge, State of Montana, made on the 10th day of Neprembyr, 1894, in the matter of the estate of Xavier St. Yive, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of said deceased will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for each, and subject to confirmation by said district court, on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the premises hereinafter mentioned in the county of Deer Lodge, state of Mentana, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Xavier 25. Yive at the time of his death, and all the rite, title and interest that the said estate has, by operating of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Aavier St. Yive at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said county of Deer Lodge, State of Montana, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest in and to lot No. 17, in block No. 8 of the City of Announda.

Terms and conditions of saie, each, Twenty per cent, of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of saie, balance on confirmation of saie by said district court. Narcises De'oge, administrator of the estate of Xavier St. Yive, deceased. W. H. Trippet, attorney for administrator.

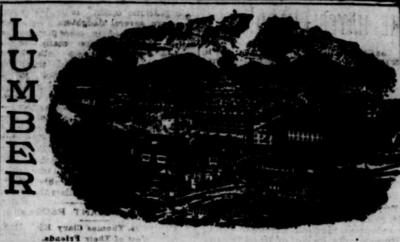
SUMMONS—In Justice Court, Anaconda township, county of Deer Lodge, state of Montana, se.:

Before H. H. Mayhew, justice of the peace, M. M. Pyraoud, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Derrigas, defendant. The state of Montana to the above named defendant greating:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before me, H. H. Mayhew, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Deer Lodge, at my office in Anaconda, on Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 e e.sek a. m. of said day, then and there to make answer to the complaint of M. M. Pernoud, the above named plaintiff, in a civil action to recover the sum of nineteen and seventy-five hundredtha dollars for board and lodging furnished and delivered to you at your special instance and request by the said plaintiff in the year A. D. 1894, and in default thereof judgment will be rendered arainst you. Thomas Derrigan, the above named defen tant, for the sum of nineteen and seventy-five hundredths dollars, and cost of suit in her beha f expended.

Given under my hand this 18th day of September, A. D. 1894.

H. H. MAYHEW, Justice of the Peace. tember, A. D. 1894, H. H. MAYHEW, Justice of the Peace.



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